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LETTER

TO THE

EXAMINER.

Suggesting

PROPER HEADS

For Vindicating his

MASTERS

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. Moore, near St. Paul's, 1714

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LONDON:

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Price 3d.

A
LETTER
TO THE
EXAMINER, &c.

S I R,
YOU will find me in the following
 Lines to much your humble Ser-
 vant, that there will need little
 Ceremony to Excuse, to one of your great
 Candour, the Liberty I take of suggest-
 ing Matter for your able Pen, which has
 done such Wonders for the Service of our
 Friends. Your first setting out in the
Glorious Cause you are engag'd in, was so
 very promising, that it soon drew from
 an Author of the first Rank, a Letter to
 you, which will never be forgot, encour-
 aging the great Design, and pointing to
 you the proper Subjects to display your
 Force upon : The Dexterity and Con-
 duct, with which you have executed the
 just and wise Directions given you, have
 been such, that I know not which is most

to be admir'd, he who was so able to Advise, or you who have so fully answered all that could be expected. You write, Sir, with that Genius and Fire, as would make another above Directions, and yet govern your Pen with as much Submission and Deference to the Will of your Superiors, as if you had been bred a *Jesuit*; and as you could not work for more generous Masters, so it must be owned even by your Enemies, that they could no where have found a Man fitter for their Service, and more worthy of themselves. The Spirit and Vigour with which you write, the prodigious Fund of Invention you are Master of, your vast Command of Words of all Sizes and Complexions, especially of hot and flaming ones, your great Variety of Stiles, your equal Skill in Panegyrick and Invective, by which you can in an Instant turn Devils into Angels of Light, and make an Angel more like Satan, than Satan himself, your Art in raising the Passions of the People, in keeping them up, or diverting them as you please, these Noble Talents, govern'd by your Zeal for the Church, your Loyalty to the Crown, and Devotion for the M——y, have made you so successful in the Service of our Friends, that I can't but wonder to see you so far neglected, as not to have received before this, a second Let-

rer of Advice from the same great Hand
 that wrote the first, which I take for
 granted, is the only Reason that you have
 been forced of late to keep so much in ge-
 nerals, and to repeat the same Things
 which have before been said so well, and
 produced so good Effects, though now
 they seem to be a little out of Time; whe-
 ther our Friends think they need your
 Assistance no longer, or have too much
 Business on their Hands, to find Time for
 new Directions, I cannot tell; but I am
 persuaded they are very much wanted, and
 therefore I presume to supply this De-
 ficiency, and shall attempt to offer fresh
 Matters, for a Pen that is too valuable to
 ly Idle: 'Tis my Misfortune to Live in a
 Nest of *Whigs*, who happen to be Men of
 Business, and to understand something of
 the Interests of *Europe*, and by that means
 I come to hear more of their Objections
 against the new Management, than have
 fallen under your Knowledge, else no doubt
 their Cavils would have long since been
 fully answered, and they duly chastised for
 their Impertinence. You can't but know,
 Sir, that the greatest Part of the Countrey
 Gentlemen, who are Well-Wishers to you
 and the M——, have had but little Op-
 portunity of being acquainted with the
 Publick Affairs, which makes the *Malecon-*

seems more troublesome and teasing a great deal than they would be; and when the Light of your Papers is wanting to direct us, we are reduced to the unhappy necessity, of saying, That these Matters are above us, that we ought to trust our Superiors, and that we have a good *Q—*; that 'tis invading the Prerogative to meddle with Things we don't understand, and no doubt every thing is done for the best; this is often all we have to say, and tho' our *Parson* talks this excellently well, yet 'twill not do any longer; they tell us when we have any thing to say, our Tongues run fast enough, and that we never retrench our selves within this respectful Silence, but when our Cause is too bad to be defended or excused. I intreat therefore, that you would accommodate your self to our Necessities, and take notice of the Particulars I here send you, that the *Whigs* may see, that our defending our selves no better, is not the fault of our Cause, but our own, for want of knowing more of the true Merits of it. All good Subjects, no doubt, are fully satisfied with all that has been done that the Peace we are blest'd with, is in all respects, *Safe, Honourable, and Advantageous*: That the greatest Regard has been had to the Interests of every one of our Allies, as far as was consistent with our own

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own ; that our Treaties and Promises have
been observ'd as punctually as possible, that
the Ballance of Power in *Europe* is so well
settled, that there can be no further Danger
from *France*, that Commerce is on a right
Foot, that Credit is restored, and the Debts
of the Nation paid ; that the Administra-
tion since the Change has been wise and
frugal, and that the *Protestant Succession* is
in all respects, as safe as is needful ; but the
Whigs pretend to be greatly dissatisfied in
all these Points, they object loudly to the
Peace it self, and to the Methods by which
it was procured, and are so insolent, as to
censure almost every Part of it, as well as
every thing that has been done at Home,
and would have it thought, That not only
the Liberty of *Europe*, but that the *Pro-
testant Succession* also is in the utmost Dan-
ger. I am not Master enough of writing,
to put my Thoughts together in much
Order, but the Particulars, in which I
would desire your Instructions, are chiefly
these that follow.

I. Set in a true Light the Methods us'd
in negotiating the Peace. shew that no-
thing was done clandestinely, that *France*
was not tamper'd with, without the Know-
ledge or Consent of the Allies, that *Maz*,
did not go to *France*, and treat of Peace long
before we had consulted our Allies, in di-
rect

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rect Violation of the 8th Article of the
Grand Alliance; That no Articles of a Trea-
ty were signed with *France*, before it was
known that any Treaty was in Agitation;
That the Advice and Desire of the Lords,
that our Plenipotentiaries might act in
perfect Concert with the Allies, was pun-
ctually observed; That the Treaty in the
whole Progress was carried on fairly and
above board; That the Conferences with
the Allies were managed in a friendly Man-
ner, and with mutual Confidence; That
on the other Hand, all just Cautions and
due Reserves were used in treating with
the Enemy, and that what pass'd in Secret
with our Allies was not constantly betray'd
to the Enemy; That our Friends were not
treated as Enemies, and our Enemies as
Friends; That we did not instead of Parties,
act as Mediators, and that the great Inte-
rests and Rights of the *Emperor* and the *Al-
lies*, with respect to *Spain* and the *Indies*,
the Barriers of *Holland* and the Empire,
were not actually given up, at the very
Time we pretended to be earnest, in ad-
hering to the just Demands of the Allies
for them; shew with a seeming Indignation
all these Suggestions to be false, or that
they were consistent with good Faith,
with solemn Treaties, with the Reason
and Nature of Alliances, on that the un-
happy

happy, though great Successes of the War, made them absolutely necessary.

II. Shew, That the Part the D. of O----d acted in the Field, while the Peace was transacting, was the most effectual way to second what was doing at *Utrecht*; upon this Head shew, that no Assurances had been given at *London* and the *Hague*, to the *States* and to Prince *Eugene*, that our Forces should act vigorously in Conjunction with the *Allies*; but if such Assurances were given, and the *Allies* did as the *Whigs* pretend, so far confide in them as to defer taking the Field, though they had their Magazines, and every thing else in readiness, which they might have done at least a Month before the Enemy: Shew that there is no Contradiction between such Assurances, and the Order sent to the Duke of O----d, to do nothing; or that something interfered that made such an Order necessary, though it was very near a twelve Month before any Treaty of Peace was Sign'd: Shew, That the Consternation that Order put the *Allies* into was not Real but Counterfeit, and that it was no more than what from the State of Things they had reason to expect, and the great Misfortunes that followed, are not fairly to be charged to that Account: Shew with all the Force you can (and nothing is too hard for you) that to do nothing

with a Gallant Army, must, in the natural Course of Things, needs Procure a better Peace than could have been had, by taking a Countrey, or routing the *French* Army, one of which in that State of Things could nor have been avoided. Here I must tell you, the *Whigs* are so Ingenious, as to allow your Distinction between the Good and the Great General: they confess 'tis their Opinion, That the Duke of M——h, instead of Obeying such Orders, would have put them in his Pocket, and have taken the Opportunity that Offered of ruining the *French* Army, which must they say, have secured a Glorious Peace to us, and our Allies, whatever Personal Consequences, such a Neglect of Duty might have brought upon himself. Shew, That the present M——y have Religiously performed their great Promises made to the States and the Emperor, (upon the Umbrage taken at the Removal of the Old M——y) that they meant these Promises when they made them, and have done all they could towards them: Shew, That we have observed our Treaties, or at least that were under a necessity of breaking them, or that the Treaties do not really mean, what in the Letter of them they seem to do. Or that it is better they should be broken than kept.

TH. Shew,

III. Shew, That the Scheme of a General Peace, agreed between us and *France*, is better than that designed by the Preliminaries of 1709. or that *France* was not sincere in those Preliminaries, or that the Continuance of a Successful War, could not have forced a Submission to them, or that any thing altered the hopeful Foot-Things were on at the Change of the *M---y* except the Change it self.

IV. Shew, That the Peace was General, at the Time we Sign'd (though the Principal Allie continued his War with *France*, and none had made their Peace with *Spain*) that it was pure Humour in the Emperor to stand out, and to declare, That he would risque all rather than submit to such Ignominious Terms: And that the Compliance of the *Dutch* was free and voluntary, not the Effect of Compulsion and Menaces, of being deserted and opposed, if they would not Sign: 'Twill be easie for one of your Abilities to shew, that a Part is sometimes equal to the Whole: That the Peace was General in Intention, though not in Fact; that *Spain* is concluded by *France*, that all Parties were as sure of their Peace, as if it had been then made: That no Body can be strictly compell'd to do what they don't like, and that the Menaces of Friends are sometimes the greatest Kindnesses.

Fourthly

Fourthly, Make it plain to a Demonstration, that Peace may be Safe and Honourable, though it does not answer the Design for which the War was begun, though the Principal Allies are violently against the Terms of it, and that for no other Reason, but because they are vastly short of what the Enemy would, but a little before, gladly have submitted to.

V. Shew, That the settling of the *Spanish* Monarchy in the House of *Bourboun*, is no Addition of Strength and Power to *France*; that it is not the Favourite Project, that *France* has all along set her Heart upon, that *Spain* is not under the Influence of *French* Councils, nor bound by any secret Engagements, or is able to extricate it self from them. That *France* has mistaken its true Interest in supporting King *Philip*, that the Renunciations can't be eluded by any private Instruments at the Time they were made. That the Renunciations were not made Conditional, with a Design to make them void; and although in the late Treaty betwixt *France* and the *Empire*, the Emperor is not obliged to renounce *Spain*, which was a Condition of the former Renunciation, that *France* will never take the Advantage of this Omission. Upon the whole shew, That whether *Spain* be, or be not United to *France*, no Accession can be made

made thereby to the Power of the latter, or that without such an Accession of Strength, *France* would not be a Ballance for the House of *Austria*, or that a Ballance of Power on the Continent, is not necessary to secure *England* from being involved in consuming Land-Wars, or that 'tis the Interest of this Nation, that *France* should over-run the rest of *Europe*.

VI. Shew, That it can be no Prejudice to us, that *France* is permitted to Trade to the *West-Indies*, which they never were before, that it is not expressly against the 8th Article of the *Grand Alliance*, when clear'd of the Forgery, 'tis disguised with in the Conduct of the Allies, or that it would not have been hindered, though the *Spanish* Monarchy had been settled in the House of *Austria*.

VII. Shew, That it would have been the same thing to our Trade, whomever *Spain* and the *Indies* had been given to; that it is absurd to think, King *Philip* will favour *France* more than *England*, or that the *French* can undersel us in their Markets: Shew, That no Treaty of Commerce was settled by Mr. *Stanhope* with K. *Charles*, or that 'twas not agreed on, or would not have been kept: That K. *Charles* would have been under no Necessity of carrying on the Trade of the *Indies* with our Ships,
and

and the *Dutch*, or that that would not have been of any considerable Advantage to us.

VIII. Shew, The Wisdom and Justice of giving according to our Scheme of Peace, the Kingdoms of *Sardinia* and *Sicily* to the Elector of *Bavaria*, and Duke of *Savoy*.

First, As to the Justice of this, shew 'tis no Breach of the 8th Article, if the Grand Alliance, which expressly stipulates, That no Peace shall be made, unless these Islands be given to the *Emperor*, or that these they are given to, had previous Right to them. The *Whigs* pretend, that they must of Right belong to one of the Competitors, to King *Charles*, or *Philip*; and therefore can with no Justice be given to a Third. Shew therefore, That it was done by Consent of Parties, or at the Desire of *France*, and that we were necessitated to comply with it.

Or if this was done of our own free Choice, as the Author of the *Publick Spirit of the Whigs* declares it was, who envies *France* the Glory of it. Shew, The Wisdom of these two Steps, that it was Wise as well as Just, to take *Sardinia* from the *Emperor*, which is not only stipulated to him by the Grand Alliance, but which he is actually possess'd of, to give it to the Man, who has done both the *Emperor* and
Us

Us the greatest Mischief, who betray'd all *Flanders* to *France* in one Night, and kindled such a War in the Heart of the Empire, as must inevitably have involved all the Allies in the same common Ruin, had not Providence, by the unexpected Battle of *Blenheim*, interposed in the very Crisis of Affairs, and by extinguishing that Flame all at once, given a happy Turn to them, when they were in every Thing desperate.

Shew, That giving *Sardinia* to this Prince, is what in any Sense he can be said to deserve, or that it is of any real Service to him, or any Body else, but *France*: That to make a Prince, whose Dominions are in the midst of *Germany*, and who has not so much as a Cock-boat, King of an Island in the *Mediterranean*, can have any other Effect, but to tie him fast down to the Interest of *France*, who could with the greatest Ease, strip his *Bavarian* Majesty of his new Kingdom, the Moment he should dare disoblige her, by Espousing the Interests of the Empire and the Maritime Powers against the House of *Bourbon*; not that there is the least Cause to suspect, that *France* can need any Force against a Prince, who has been so long and so intirely devoted to her Interests; and the same, the Whigs pretend, is the Case with respect to
Sicily

Sicily; To give that Island to the Duke of *Savoy*, who has no Naval Force to support himself in the Possession of it, is to fix him for ever in the *French* Interest; so that the erecting these two Princes into Island-Kings, is nothing else but to strengthen *France*, with the two most useful Alliances they can desire, one is the Key of *Italy*, and the other lets them into the Heart of *Germany*, as if the late Accession of the *Spanish* Monarchy, were not enough for a Power that is of it self too great for all its Neighbours; as there is nothing in all the Peace seemingly so inconsistent with Justice, and all good Politicks, I desire you would oblige your Friends, with being very particular on these two Heads; as to *Sardinia*, 'tis plain, that Article was not imposed by *France*, because 'tis given up in their Treaty, just concluded with the Emperor, which convinces me, that the M - - y insisted on its being given to the Elector of *Bavaria*, for some very wise and weighty Reasons, which ought not to be denied merely because they do not yet appear.

And for *Sicily*, I am sure there must be something profoundly Wise in that Disposition, since 'tis not only our own Act; but we risque our selves in supporting so distant an Allie in his new Kingdom, at a great Expence, at a Time when we have so much
need

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need to be good Husbands. Pray therefore
get leave to open a little of this Myſtery,
ſhew ſome unſeen Connection it has with
our Trade, or that it preſerves the Balance of
Europe, by the Acceſſion of ſo uſeful an
Allie to *France*; or is it the Concern of a
Loyal M——y, to do Honour to one of the
next Succeſſors to Her Maſteſty in the right
Line? but one thing further, ſhould not be
forgot on this Head, and that is, to ſhew
That increaſing the Number of Kings, is
no Diminution of that Sacred and Auguſt
Name, by making it ſo common: That it
is no Prejudice to the *Jure Divino* Title, to
let the common People ſee with their own
Eyes, That Kings are ſometimes made
viſibly, by humane Means: That it is very
conſiſtent with indefeazible Right, to Strip
Jure Divino Kings, and give their King-
doms to thoſe who were not born with
an Hereditary Title.

That a Kingdom may have a Right to
diſpoſe Arbitrarily of other Crowns, and
yet not have Power in any Caſe, to limit
the Succeſſion of its own.

IX. Shew, That the King of *Portugal*,
who was the firſt of the Allies, whole
Weakneſs oblig'd him to ſubmit to the
new Meaſures, will not ſuffer by it: That
he has his Peace with *Spain*, tho' all Let-
ters from *Holland* ſay, he has not; That

Portugal is in no Danger of becoming a Province to Spain, or that their being so, is not contrary to Justice and Honour, considering the Advantage that would accrue to *England* by such a Change.

X. Shew, With all our Eloquence, that the *Catalans* are not an unparallel'd Instance of a brave and unfortunate People, that they have not been unspeakably Sufferers by the War, that they were not courted to declare for King *Charles* by the Maritime Powers, upon the Assurances of being vigorously supported, that such Assurances have not been from time to time since repeated; that they do not deserve to have the Privileges confirmed to them they have paid so dearly for, or that they could not at the proper time have been had for asking for, and that their choosing to suffer so much as they do, rather than submit, is no real Proof of the hardness of their Case. This deserves your care the more, because there is something very compassionate and moving in the Case of these poor People, and *English* Tempers can't well bear to see so brave a Nation treated on the Foot of *Rascals*.

XI. Shew, That the Emperor has not made a better Peace with *France* than we had carved out for him; or if he has Account for it, how it could thus happen,

Portugal

that one single Allie, deserted by all the rest, and no way a Match for *France*, could attain better Terms than we thought fit to ask or could procure for him, when the Alliance was seemingly intire; sure it could not be the Effect of the ill State of the Affairs of *France*, or then we should not have given up so many Points to them, nor can it be suppos'd, that *France* was desirous to get clear of this War, that he might be at full Liberty to Espouse the Cause of the Pretender, there must be some Secret in this, which without your Assistance 'tis not easy for every one to penetrate.

XII. Shew, That the new Barrier-Treaty differs from the Old one in any thing Material, besides breaking into the Barrier settled for the *Dutch*, to give the best Parts of it back to *France*, and limiting the Security provided for the *Protestant Succession* in the House of *Hanover*.

XIII. Shew, That the Castle of *Gaunt*, is not by that Treaty agreed to be Part of the *Dutch* Barrier, or that 'tis not contrary to that Treaty to keep them out of it: Shew, That this gives no Uneasiness to the *Dutch*, or that it serves some Purpose equal to the Expence we are at to keep a Garrison there, besides the having it in our Power to let the *French* in, than which I am persuaded, nothing can be further from the Intention of the M——, the Safety of the

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Dutch and us being evidently mutual; for Her Majesty has Graciously Declared their Interests Inseparable from Her own. Last Year this was said to be done to oblige the *Emperor*, to agree to what had been settled with the *Dutch*, in relation to our *Flanders Trade*; now 'tis pretended to be necessary, to awe the *Dutch* into I know not what Compliances; a little Light would do well, to clear up these seeming Contradictions.

XIV. Shew, The Danger of *Ostend's* being in the *Dutch's* Hands, till the *Emperor* is put in Possession of the *Netherlands*, that the putting it into the *Flemish* Hands, who are so professedly in the *French* and *Bavarian* Interest, would not endanger its being betrayed to them; or that 'tis all one to *England*, what Hands so Important a Place is in.

XV. Shew, That the Method taken in the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, agrees with the Letter of the Treaty, that first means last, and Months Years: Or if it differs, that the Method settled by the Treaty was right at that Time, but that a contrary Method is become so since, that to demolish the Fortifications to the Land first, does not expose our Garrison to *France*, and put it out of our Power without their leave to destroy the Harbour; we were

intention of the M^{ty}
dated

told indeed by a late Writer, That the Demolition was so long deferred, in order to remove those Difficulties the *Barrier-Treaty* has put us under — This is very surprising, I thought the new *Barrier-Treaty* had been managed with so much Wisdom as to remove all Difficulties; but if it has not, I don't see how the delaying of the Demolition could do it, or that if it was to be delay'd, it was therefore necessary to begin at the wrong end: Pray be so kind, as to let us into some of these Difficulties, which 'tis to be supposed, did not appear, when the Time and Method of the Demolition was settled, in a Manner so contrary to what has been since taken; and shew how this Delay can awe the *Dutch* any other Way, but by leaving that Door open to the *Pretender*: Shew 'tis more the Interest of *Holland* than of *England*, that this Port should be destroyed, and that keeping them in awe is the Reason of this Delay, which seems attended with so much Hazard to our selves; or if the great Sluices are not to be demolish'd till a new Harbour is made equally Safe and Commodious for *France*; shew, That this is design'd for the Benefit of *England*, and that 'tis better for us at last, that *Dunkirk* should not be demolish'd at all.

XVI. Shew, The great Care taken of the *Protestant Religion* in *France* and the
sqmsh
Empire

Empire; as to the *Empire*, Shew, That the *Emperor* will be as ready to give up the 4th Article of the Treaty of *Ryswick* at our Interposition, as if we had not in so violent a manner broken from him, that though in a Treaty solely between two *Catholick* Princes, no Favour can be expected for *Protestants*, nor does any thing of this Kind appear in the Treaty it self, which is now Publick; yet perhaps 'tis privately agreed, or they may be prevailed with to do it in the Congress. But if this be a barren Field, yet as to *France*, where a hundred Thousand Families have suffered for the *Protestant Religion*, you have an ample Scope to display the Power of your Oratory.

Shew with all the force of Words, what a mighty Influence our Applications have had there, set forth the Inflexibility of the *Grand Monarch*, and consequently the pushing and important Instance made to him, which had that Success as to procure no less than 250 Gally Slaves to be set at liberty. These were hopeful Beginnings from which I should have been tempted to expect much greater Things, if we had not since seen an Instance that I am a little stagger'd at; that the *French King* is no sooner sure of his Beads, but he refuses a single Servant of the Queen's, the liberty of returning to his native Air for his Health, this damps

damps still my hopes of further Favours to the *Protestant Religion*, but shews at the same time how much we should value what has been obtained, which ought to be proportioned to the Difficulty; don't forget to let forth in its full Lustre, the great Charity express'd in this generous Concern for our *Protestant Brethren*, at a Time when such Notions are advanced among us, as will not allow these poor People to be Christians, much less Confessors for their firm adherence to the Truth.

XVII. Shew, That we have not disobliged our Allies to the last Degree: that what has been done will not prejudice future Confederacies, either in making or observing them, or that we can have no want of them; that Guarrantees are senseless, insignificant Things, that the *Protestant Succession* in particular, in Judgment even of the Elector of *Hanover*, is as well secured, as if all the Allies had obliged themselves in the most effectual Manner to support it.

XVIII. Having done with the Allies, I should just mention the Northern War, which the late *M--y* have been much reproach'd for: Shew therefore the great Things the present *M--y* have done to put an end to it. I remember *Abel R--y* a Year or two ago, told us, That the *French Ambassador*, and the Minister of another Potentate, had made

made pressing Instances with the Porte, to break the Peace but just before, concluded with the Czar, and 'twas broke accordingly, which I suppose the Czar won't forget, but what has been done on our Parts, towards putting an end to those Troubles, has been managed with that Secrecy, that we who are Friends, know as little as the Whigs of it.

XIX. To tire you no longer with Foreign Affairs, and so come to our Home Concerns, I would first mention the Treaty of Commerce which was expected to have been the Jewel of the Peace, the Reward of all that has been given to France, at the Expence of the Allies, but that is already in such able hands, that I will not add to the Trouble of this, by desiring you to enter into that Subject; further than to shew, the meaning of *Merces magna Britannia*, whether it is not confined to the Manufactures of Great Britain, and purposely express'd as it is, that it might be so contrived.

Shew, that the Nation was under an absolute Necessity of making Peace as being no longer able to carry on the War, that though Sixteen Millions have been expended in the last Three Years, in procuring the Peace, the War was become impracticable; and though 'tis objected, that the Expence of these Pacifick Years has exceeded, by a Medium

Médium of the Expence of the Eight preceeding Years, the Charge of carrying on the Consuming Land-War, you may prove to the Satisfaction of our Friends, the same Money duly applied to a vigorous Prosecution of the War would have had no Effect, or might possibly have reduc'd *France* to so low a Condition, as might have made the Allies unreasonable in their Demands.

XX. Shew, That the Money given by Parliament, these last Three Years, has been expended to the best Advantage, not employ'd to Corrupt either at Home or Abroad, nor diverted to any other Use, but what it was given for, that there had been no Exceedings of the Parliamentary Provisions, nor a new Debt of about *Two Millions* contracted in Three Years; that no Sums of Money have been given with Profusion in Pensions and Grants, but that every Thing has been done Frugally and Wisely.

XXI. Shew, That the *South-Sea Stock* really paid the Debts of the Nation; that above *Five Hundred Thousand Pounds Annual Interest*, is either nothing, or is miraculously raised, without putting the Nation to a Farthing Charge, and the Principal effectually provided for--In short, that the *South-Sea Trade* is more than a Name, and, that those who had rather have their Interest alone, than Interest and Trade together, don't

don't understand the hidden Treasures they refuse. Shew, That the Credit is now as high as in the most flourishing Times, or at least, as in the midst of the War, or that 'tis better it should be low, or that any thing else is the Cause of its sinking, besides the Fears, People are in, for the Protestant Succession.

Shew, That the Insolence of the *Jacobites* and *Papists* is no Sign, that the Pretender's Interest is underhand favoured, that the barefac'd and frequent Espousing his Cause in Print, is not the Effect of Connivance, or much less of Indulgence or Encouragement; That the *M—*, on all Occasions are ready to shew, a true Respect for the Illustrious House of *Hanover*, and a great Concern for their Succession to the Crown, whenever we shall be so unhappy as to lose Her present *M—*.

Shew, That the Unbrages taken in relation to the Pretender are all groundless; that he is remov'd as far as need be, and that France is under the strongest Engagements, not to assist him in disturbing the Succession; that there is no ground for any Jealousie from any thing at Home; that *Sir P—*, particularly is not *Sir P—*, or that he is never admitted into the Royal Presence, or is no *Whig* Man, or never bore Arms against Her Majesty, that he

he was not the Pretender's Minister at Madrid, and can't possibly be employ'd for his Service here, that he was not the Person who seiz'd the Duke de Medina Cæli, the greatest Man in Spain, or that that Duke did not die very unaccountably in his Custody, and that the Q—'s Life can't be in any Danger from such Persons being suffer'd to come near Her.

Shew, That our Fleet and Forces are in good Condition, and the Nation in all Events very able to defend it self, tho' our Ships are most of them laid up, and others sent into the Mediterranean, and our Land-Forces very few, and those dispers'd, the Half-Pay Officers Starving, and many who have gone thro' the Expence, Fatigue, and Danger of the War, and served well, dismiss'd, that notwithstanding all this Stir, what is done, is just or necessary, or good Husbandry, and that we are not the less safe for not seeming so.

Shew at large, The Care the M—y have taken of the Church, that the Service of the Church was at the bottom of all their Schemes, notwithstanding the Careless made at first to the Whigs, that all Promotions in the Church made in their Time, have proceeded from no other Motive, but their great Zeal for Learning and Religion in general, and the Welfare of the Church of

England in particular: Shew, That no underhand Correspondence is carried on with the Dissenters, that their Cause is intirely forefaken, that no private Interest influenc'd the making a certain Witness, a Dean, and that another was advanc'd to the same Dignity, purely for the Service he had done to Christianity.

Shew, The Ability, Integrity and Impartiality of the *Seven*, that they do not use ensnaring Questions to lead Evidences, that they do not Erect themselves into an Inquisition, that they represent the good and bad Sides of Things equally, that they do not Connive at in one, what they make highly Criminal in another, that they are as Blind as Justice as to Persons, and Quick-sighted only as to things, that they are not under the Influence of the *M—y*, and look as severely into the Transactions of the last Three Years, as of any that went before, and then give us some Instances, of the great Sums they have sav'd to the Nation, towards answering the Charge of 10000 *L. per Ann.* which they cost the Nation.

XXXI. I'm sensible my Zeal for the present Administration, has cut you out a great deal of Work, but perhaps a great Part of it may be saved, if you can prevail with that modest Man and good Christian

stian Dr. S—t, to publish the Work you lately advertised, 'tis very extraordinary, that so able a Pen, should not only be employ'd, and instructed to undertake a great Work, but go through and finish it to his own and to his Friends Satisfaction; and yet want Provocation to publish it after the rude Treatment he has often met with, unless 'tis intended that it shall be soon published by Authority and Order of P---t. But by the way, I hope in the Treatise he will prove, he did not write the *Tale of the Tub*, or that 'tis no Libel on Christianity, or that he is since become so sincere a Convert to the Church, as will make amends for the Loss of his Religion.

The Strokes he now and then obliges the World with to shew he is not chang'd; I wish heartily he would write something to prove he is, or enable you, who are so much his Friends, to do it for him.

I'm confident, I have not in any of my Requests, desired any Thing but what you are very able to perform, and therefore as you love the Cause you are engag'd in, and the great Supporters of it; I conjure you to take these Heads of Advice into your most serious Thoughts, that both may be defended from the importunate Murmures of the *Whigs*, who have talked of these
Matters

Matters in their Way so long and so ill, that they begin to talk some of our best Friends into their Sentiments; no Body can tell where Things will stop, if such Objections as these are suffered to spread and pass in all Conversations unanswered, I shall be glad to contribute all I can to so good a Work, and if it be acceptable, You may be always sure of the Friendly Assistance of,

Your humble Servant.

POSTSCRIPT.

I Remember the *Medley* took a Fancy, to publish by way of Advertisement for a long Time together, a Clause in an Act of Indemnity, to shew, That the late *M-y* had taken especial Care not to screen themselves from Misapplication of the Publick Monies; I wonder you don't take your Revenge, and vindicate the present *M-y*, by publishing in the same Manner, the

8th Article of the *Grand Alliance*, which I have been at the Pains to transcribe for You, and is as follows:

That none of the Parties shall make Peace without the Consent of the other, nor before they have obtained a convenient Satisfaction for the Emperor, and a Security for the Dominions and Trade of the English and Dutch, and procured that the Crowns of France and Spain be never re-united under the same Prince; and in particular, that the French be never Masters of the Indies submitted to Spain, or that they be permitted to Trade into that Country, directly or indirectly. Nor before they have obtained for the English and Dutch those Rights, Privileges and Franchises, for their Trade in Spain and the Mediterranean, which were enjoyed under Charles II. by Vertue of Treaties, Custom, or any other Title whatsoever.

FINIS.

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have been at the pains to transcribe for
you, and is as follows:

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without the consent of the other, before they
shall obtain a convenient Satisfaction for the
Injury, and a Security for the Dominions and
Interests of the English and Dutch, and pro-
vide that the Crown of France and Spain be
perpetually united under the same Prince; and in
testimony that the French be never Masters of
the Indies submitted to Spain, or that they be
submitted to Trade in the Indies, directly
or indirectly. Nor shall they ever obtain for
the English and Dutch those Rights, Privi-
leges and Exemptions for their Trade in Spain
and the Mediterranean, which were enjoyed
under Charles II. by Virtue of Treaty, Co-
mmerce, or any other Title whatsoever.

FINIS

